**Mental Capacity Act Quiz** ID (Your initials/D.O.B.)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

This quiz aims to assess your knowledge of the Mental Capacity Act (2005).

Please circle your chosen answer (A,B,C or D) for each of the questions:

1. James needs an operation on his ear and it has been established that he does not have the capacity to make the decision. Who is the decision maker?

1. His mother
2. His psychiatrist
3. The surgeon performing the operation
4. All of the above

2. Mental capacity is always:

1. Based upon the person’s condition or IQ
2. Based upon how the person lives their life
3. Decision and time specific
4. All of the above

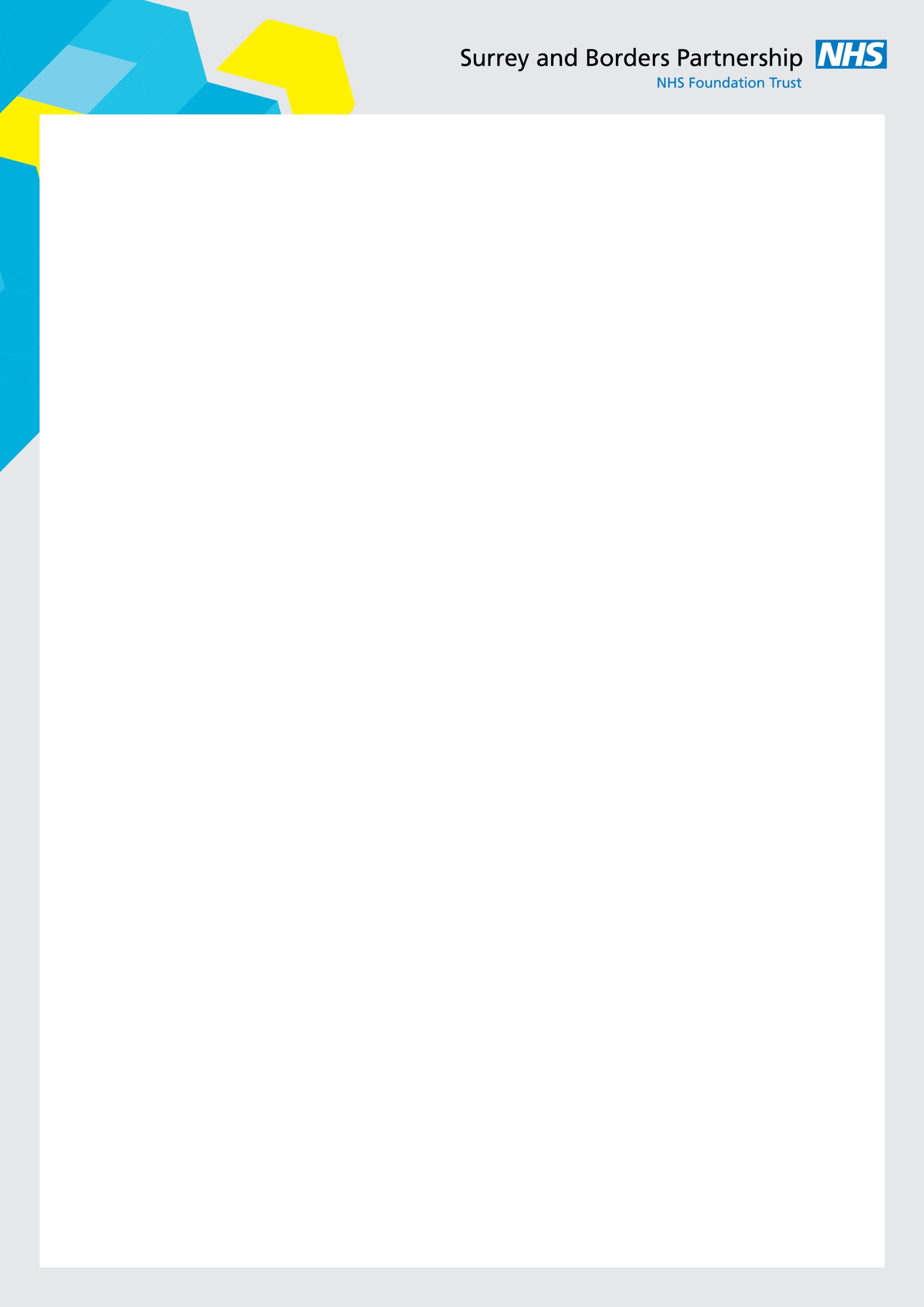
3. The decision made must always be:

1. Specific
2. Clearly defined
3. Time specific
4. All of the above

4. Allowing a person to unwisely spend all their money on lottery tickets is an example of which principle? (Details of the 5 principles are stated at the end of this quiz)

1. Principle 4
2. Principle 1
3. Principle 2
4. Principle 3

Version 1.0 Date: 07/03/2016 IRAS ID: 226041



5. What should you do if an impairment of the mind is due to a temporary illness?

1. Try to delay the decision until the person is better
2. Carry on with the assessment
3. Prescribe medication and carry on with the assessment
4. Ask a relative to speak on their behalf

6. The environment is noisy during a capacity assessment of a person with dementia, what should you do?

1. Find a more suitable location
2. Apologise to the person for the noise and carry on
3. Speak louder so the person can hear you
4. All of the above

7. Which of the following would require you to delay an assessment, where possible?

1. A recent death of a relative
2. Waiting for results of an IQ test
3. Finding out the person’s dementia has worsened
4. All of the above

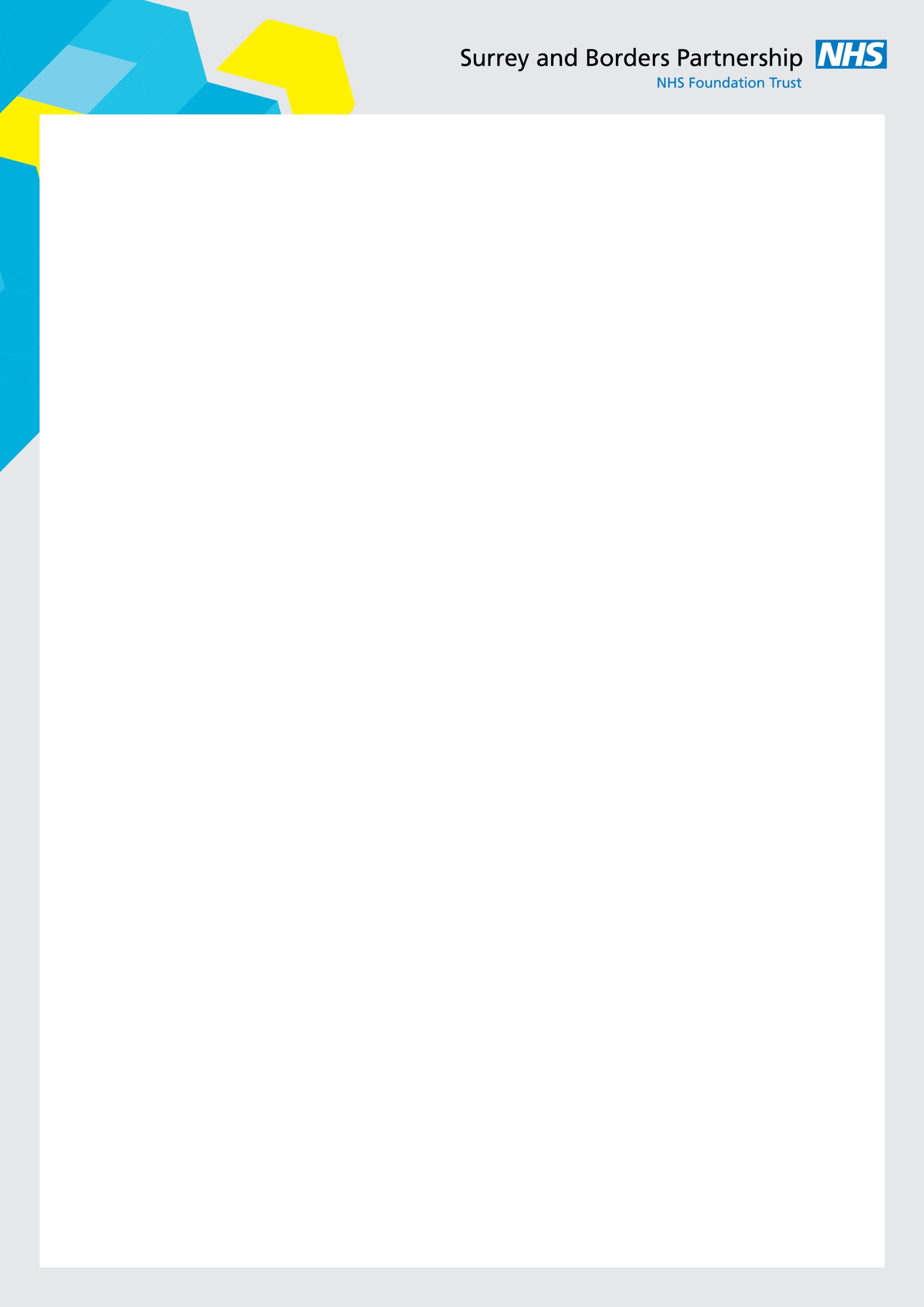
8. Again, which of the following would require you to delay an assessment, where possible?

1. It is a bad time of day for the person
2. The person’s medication affects their concentration
3. The person’s interpreter cannot attend
4. All of the above

9. The person you are assessing has sight problems and struggles to read, what should you do?

1. Check if their glasses are on and clean
2. Consider using a picture story to explain the decision that has to be made
3. Allow extra time in the assessment to ensure the person can understand the decision
4. All of the above

Version 1.0 Date: 07/03/2016 IRAS ID: 226041



10. A person is not responding when you ask them a question, what should you do first of all?

1. Check if they have hearing aids and if they are working
2. Invite an interpreter
3. Move onto the next part of the assessment
4. Note that they cannot interpret the information you have given them

11. When checking a person’s understanding of the decision to be made, the assessor should:

1. Avoid using jargon and ensure the person can retain the information the next day
2. Use any communication aids that can support the information you are explaining
3. Ensure the person can relay the pros and cons the next day
4. All of the above

12. An assessor can conclude that a person has capacity if they can:

1. Understand information about a decision to be made
2. Understand and retain information about a decision to be made
3. Understand, retain, weigh & communicate the decision to be made
4. Retain and weigh information about a decision to be made

**Thank you for taking the time to complete this quiz.**

5 principles:

1. Presumption of capacity until it is proven otherwise.
2. Offering support to make the decision.
3. Presumption of capacity when the decision seems unwise.
4. Working in a person’s best interests.
5. Where possible, taking the least restrictive course of action.

Version 1.0 Date: 07/03/2016 IRAS ID: 226041